



WILL IS FILED

Last Will and Testament of Mrs. Stadford.

SOME FUNDS IN TRUST

All Wing Her Chinese Servant Is Remembered in the Sum of \$1,000.

RELATIVES ARE REMEMBERED

All of the Servants of the Stanford Family, Are Liberally Remembered in the Will for Faithful Services Rendered Family.

San Francisco, March 4.—The will of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford was filed with the county court of Santa Clara county in the city of San Jose this afternoon. After declaring it to be her last will and testament, Mrs. Stanford says:

I give to the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, the sum of \$2,000,000 to hold the same in trust for the following uses and purposes:

I authorize said trustee to invest said sum of \$2,000,000 in first class bonds or other securities, as it may deem best and to pay over at regular intervals, the net income of \$1,000,000 thereof to my brother, Ariel Lathrop of Albany, N. Y., for and during the term of his natural life, and upon his death, as he has no children or descendants, this trust shall cease and determine as to one-half of said trust property, that is to say, as to \$1,000,000 thereof, and said sum or property, in which it may be invested shall belong to and be delivered to his relatives as follows: One half thereof to his brother Charles Gardner Lathrop, and the other one half thereof to the descendants of his deceased brother, Daniel Shiled Lathrop, in proportions of one third to his daughter, Jennie L. Lawton, one third to his daughter Amy Gardner Hansen and the remaining one third in equal shares to Daniel S. Gunning and Amy L. Gunning, the children of Christine L. Gunning.

B.—To pay over at regular intervals to my niece, Jennie L. Lawton, the full one third of the income arising from \$1,000,000, the other half of the trust fund, for and during her natural life, and upon her death this trust shall cease and shall be delivered to the child or children of Jennie L. Lawton.

C.—To pay over at regular intervals to my niece, Amy L. Hansen, the full one third of the net income arising from the said \$1,000,000, being one half of the trust fund for and during her natural life and upon her death this trust shall cease and shall be delivered to the child or children of the said Amy L. Hansen.

D.—To pay over one half to each, at regular intervals, to said Daniel S. Gunning and Amy L. Gunning, children of my deceased niece, Christine L. Gunning, one third of the net income arising from said \$1,000,000 said one half of said trust property until such time as the younger of the two children shall reach the age of 25 years, at which time this trust shall cease as to the one third of said \$1,000,000.

I give and bequeath to my brother Charles Gardner Lathrop, the sum of \$1,000,000. I give and bequeath to Miss Bertha Berner, my private secretary and devoted friend, the sum of \$15,000. To the following faithful and devoted servants, Mrs. Charles Robertson, housekeeper for 14 years; Chas. Wooster, coachman for over 40 years; Edward Largely, valet to my husband for 12 years; John Kelly, gardener and caretaker of our home in Sacramento, in our service for 40 years; Ah Wing, servant for 20 years, to each and every one the sum of \$1,000.

I give to the Old Lady's Home in Albany, N. Y., of which Mrs. General Fredrick Townsend is, or was, presi-

dent, the sum of \$10,000. I give and bequeath to the Protestant orphan asylum of Albany, where by dear father was treasurer for 25 years, and of which John F. Rathbone was president, the sum of \$10,000.

To local charitable institutions Mrs. Stanford bequeathes the sum of \$85,000. The will was executed July 28, 1903, in the city of San Francisco. The executors named are Charles G. Lathrop, Russell B. Wilson, Timothy Hopkins, Joseph D. Grant, T. G. Crothers, all of San Francisco, and Whitelaw Reid of New York, to serve without bonds.

6 POISON FOUND.

Bottle of Strychnine Found in Stanford's Residence.

San Francisco, March 4.—The Call says today: At a late hour this morning comes the startling information during a search of Mrs. Stanford's residence on Nob Hill by detectives yesterday a bottle containing strychnine was found.

This, it is believed, brings the perpetration of the murder close home. Whether this bottle is the one from which the murderer took poison that was placed in the Poland water that Mrs. Stanford drank and later in the bicarbonate of soda which caused her death is a secret, that the police will not divulge.

COTTON GOODS.

Harriman and Hill Contemplate Extensions.

San Francisco, March 4.—The Examiner today says:

Both E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill, on behalf of their respective railroad lines and oriental steamers, are sending experts to the far east to make reports on how to enlarge the markets in that part of the world, especially in China, for American cotton products.

It is said that the reports to be made by the Hill and Harriman experts will be given to the cotton men of the world and also to the general government should it appear as it has been requested to do a commission to take steps for the extension of the exports of American cotton goods.

ADDED TO THE LIST

More People Injured by an Automobile

ACCURED AT USUAL PLACE

Four Men and Two Women Injured in an Automobile Accident in New York by Being Run Into by a Trolley Car.

New York, March 4.—In a collision between an Eighth avenue trolley car and an automobile at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, four men and two women were badly cut and bruised. The automobile, valued at \$10,000, was completely wrecked and the street car was badly battered up.

There were three men and two women in the automobile which was owned by Edward Wasserman, a broker. The latter was not of the party, which consisted of the chauffeur and friends he was taking for a spin. When they reached One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue the chauffeur turned about suddenly and ran in upon the south bound tracks. A car bound for the depot without passengers struck it and the big machine was hurled against a pillar of the elevated. The motorman jumped and was badly hurt about the head. Those in the automobile were caught beneath the wreckage and remained fast until policemen came to their assistance. It was believed for a time that all were dead, but their injuries were found to consist only of cuts and bruises and they were able to go home.

Steamer Tacoma Lost.

Tokio, March 4, 2:30 p. m.—The whereabouts of the American steamer Tacoma is still uncertain. It is reported that the crew, which is said to have left the ship in the lee north of the island of Hokkaido, on February 10, have communicated with the owners of the vessel, filing a cable message at a northern port of Hokkaido.

ROOSEVELT IS INAUGURATED

President of the United States Takes the Oath of Office

MANY THOUSANDS WITNESS THE CEREMONY

President Received With Enthusiastic Cheers as He Entered the Amphitheater of Flowers, Flags and Bunting, and Plaudits of the Multitude

ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO ALL THE PEOPLE

Washington Thronged With Thousands of Visitors Blocking Every Street and Avenue, While Hundreds of Bands Played Martial Airs—The Inaugural Ball Was a Brilliant Ovation—Rough Riders Form an Attractive Feature of the Parade.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The capitol plaza, resourceful in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every nook and cranny of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the library of congress thousands stood.

Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants blocks away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public.

The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of rattles and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity were unable to gain desirable places to view the procession that was to follow.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The eastern states were rivaled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the middle and far west. Delegations were present from every one of the insular possessions. Many of them had never seen the capitol and to a large number the inauguration of a president was wholly strange.

During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and

the ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng where, pressed by contentedly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies, entertained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move. The tramping of feet, galloping of horses, the hoarse orders from chiefs and marshals, the rattle of accoutrements and occasional bugle calls contributed to the pandemonium of sound to which the public is unaccustomed at such close range.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the capitol and there decorators were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers busied themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

The stand itself was of symmetrical architectural proportions, on a different plan from those used in former years. For this occasion it had been built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavilion for the president's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7000 persons. Jutting out from the main entrance the platform, with its decorations of flags, bunting, palms and flowers was in brilliant contrast to the naked purity of the stately capitol, on which, by act of congress no decorative draping is permitted.

Some time before the beginning of the inaugural ceremony several thousand persons holding tickets entitling them to seats on the stand began to take their places. By 12 o'clock the human garden, which had flourished in the senate and house galleries, was transported to the open air amphitheater. The brilliant costumes of the women gave to the scene the finishing touch of color. Added to the acre of people seated, who looked down upon

ten acres standing, were hundreds banked upon every projecting ledge of the capitol and filling the windows.

At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the enthusiastic multitude, all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the president. Shouts of "There he is" were heard frequently, but in nearly every instance the cry was sounded in false alarm.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the president's approach.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committees uncovered, and soon the great sea of people was waving hats and flags and shouting itself hoarse.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured

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TOOK NO CHANCES

Swallowed Evidence and Got Caught

A POOL ROOM IS RAIDED

Hugh Winters of Brooklyn Swallowed Alleged Incriminating Evidence and Couldn't Get It Down Fast Enough—Nearly Choked.

New York, March 4.—In his anxiety to swallow alleged incriminating evidence during a raid in Brooklyn, Hugh Winters, the reputed proprietor of a pool room, nearly choked to death. His life was saved by the prompt action of an ambulance surgeon. When the obstruction was removed from Winters' throat with the aid of instruments it was found to be part of a racing sheet.

Winters and ten other men found in the place were arrested but released on bail. The alleged pool room was in the rear of a saloon. When the raiders broke in about 50 men bolted through the doors and windows before they could be halted.

Winters was found in a corner of the room coughing and choking, and in convulsions. In his hands he held part of a torn racing card. He was purple in the face and frothing at the mouth. An ambulance was quickly summoned with the result noted. The scrap removed from the prisoner's throat was carefully preserved as evidence by the police.

Indorses Texas.

Austin, Tex., March 4.—The Texas legislature has gone on record in both houses in an indorsement of President Roosevelt's policy in regard to the Standard Oil Company, and the alleged beef trust.

CLOSING HOUR

Fifty-Eighth Congress Has Adjourned.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR

Timber Lands and Forest Reserves Occupy Considerable Time.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE PASSED

Speaker Cannon Presented With a Handsome Loving Cup as a Tribute of Affection and Esteem in Which He Is Held.

Washington, March 4.—The last house of representatives of the 58th congress began at 10 o'clock this morning, although it is still the legislative day of March 2. A prolonged discussion was precipitated over the conference report on the bill prohibiting the selection of timber lands in lieu of lands in the forest reserves. The report was finally agreed to and the bill passed. Hemenway of Indiana, chairman of the committee on appropriations, in accordance with the usual custom, gave a resume of the appropriations made during the present congress.

The total permanent and annual appropriations were \$697,948,194, while the estimate for the next fiscal year was \$725,590,515. If there were no additional expenditures there would be a surplus at the close of the next fiscal year of \$28,590,410.

A pleasing incident of the session, said to be without precedent, then followed. Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving cup, as a tribute to the affection and esteem of the members, regardless of party. The presentation speech was made by Bell of Illinois and punctuated with applause. The members several times arose en masse and cheered. He was followed by Williams (Dem) of Mississippi, the minority leader, who also delivered a most feeling and appropriate address amid deafening applause. Speaker Cannon arose to respond. He spoke feelingly of the relations between him and his colleagues. When the enthusiasm had subsided, Clark (Dem) of Missouri, produced the second demonstration by presenting John Sharp Williams with a loving cup, the gift of his democratic colleagues. When Williams arose to respond, he was accorded spontaneous general applause which had been given to the speaker, who responded graciously to Mr. Clark's address.

The customary resolutions of thanks to the speaker of the house were adopted with rousing cheers. The speaker bade farewell to the members in a brief and affecting speech. A committee was appointed wait on the president and ask him if he had any further communications to transmit to them. On motion of Payne of New York, the house, at 11:55, adjourned sine die.

CASE SETTLED.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Against Drew & Co. Adjusted.

New York, March 4.—Bankruptcy proceedings brought by three creditors on February 9 against Sullivan, Drew & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery, have been dismissed by Federal Judge Hall, who discharged the receiver and directed him to transfer back to the firm all their assets.

There were about 200 creditors. The liabilities were \$441,000, and assets \$349,000. A settlement was made on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar in stock of a new corporation, composed of the creditors. This company will continue the business until the remainder of the debts have been paid up. The court proceedings were the speediest on record here in a case of such magnitude and complexity.